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A NEW LIMNEPHILUS SPECIES FROM SIBERIA
(TRICHOPTERA: LIMNEPHILIDAE)

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Some time ago in St.Petersburg's Zoological Museum I found a male limnephilid in the very large collection of dry caddisflies deposited there by Martynov. Together with the locality and date of collection, a separate determination label "*Colpotaulius* n.sp.?" in Martynov's original handwriting had been attached to the pin of the specimen. No description, or other information about this presumed new taxon had been published so far. Having studied the specimen carefully, after transferring it in alcohol and macerating the abdomen, I came to the decision that it should be described as a new species. In this I was greatly helped by the following colleagues: Dr.Glenn Wiggins (Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto) who kindly compared my drawings with all the American representatives of the *Colpotaulius* group of *Limnephilus*; Dr.Vladimir Ivanov (University of St.Petersburg); Dr.Hans Malicky (Lunz am See) and Dr.Lazare Botosaneanu (Instituut voor Taxonomische Zoölogie, Amsterdam). I express here my gratitude to all of them.

Limnephilus martynovi sp.n.

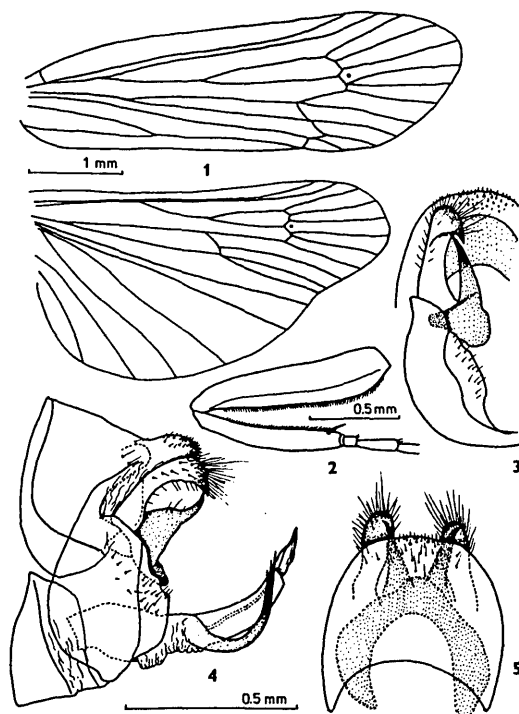
Male: Small insect; forewing length 4,8 mm. General colour uniformly yellowish-brown. Head, thorax and abdomen brown. Pilosity of head and thorax of mixed whitish and pale-brownish hairs. Forewings and legs light yellowish-brown, hindwings hyaline. Spurs 1,3,4. Mid- and hindleg spurs light, foreleg spur and all other tarsalia spines very dark, nearly black. Tibia and tarsus of foreleg bearing a dense row of short spines (Fig. 2). Basal segment of first metatarsus shortened, one third the length of the following segment. Forewing narrow, rounded at tip. Subapical excision of hindwing well marked (Fig. 1). - Genitalia: Caudal portion of 8th tergite not prominent, with only a few spines. Ninth segment in dorsal view horseshoe-shaped (Fig. 5); viewed laterally; its ventral 2/3 broad, the dorsal third suddenly narrowed (Fig. 4). Superior appendages long, relatively slender, projecting beyond the 8th tergite, laterally arched, with the tips acuminate and bent downwards. Intermediate appendages with broad basal portions and up-curved, thorn-like distal parts (Figs. 3 and 4). Inferior appendages although broadly attached to the 9th segment, in general reduced, especially their dorsal halves. Aedeagus a simple tube with membranous terminal cone; parameres strongly sclerotized, sickle-shaped, with a few long, closely packed, apical spines (Fig. 4). - Female unknown.

The male holotype is accompanied by two printed (in Russian) labels "I.(= lager = camp (? , K.K.) Buorylar, Amginsk-Yakut. track, 19.VIII.25, Bianki", and "Yakutian Expedition Acad.Sci.", as well as by the above mentioned Martynov's handwritten one: "*Colpotaulius* n.sp.?". Holotype in Martynov's collection at the Zoological Museum of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St.Petersburg.

Discussion: The new species belongs to the *incisus* group of *Limnephilus*. Most species of this group occur in North America, *L.martynovi* sp.n. showing some relationship with several of them. Thus, the phallic structure of the latter is the same as that of *L.ademus* Ross (New Brunswick, Eastern Canada), the other genital appendages however being quite different. Some similarity to the Siberian species is shown also by the close pair *L.taloga* Ross and *L.chavas* Nimmo (both from Western U.S.A.), the inferior appendages being certainly different. The presumption that this new species might be conspecific with the poorly known *L.samoedus* McL. (Dr.V.Ivanov, in litt.) should also be rejected: the proportion of the two first tarsal segments of the proleg, the shape of the 8th segment, the inferior appendages and the phallic structures clearly separate these two Siberian species.

Derivatio nominis: The new species is dedicated to the famous Russian entomologist A.V.Martynov who discovered it.

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Limnephilus martynovi sp.n., holotype male:
1..front (above) and hind (below) wings;
2..foreleg; 3..genitalia, left part (aedeagus omitted), caudal; 4..genitalia, lateral;
5..genitalia (aedeagus omitted), dorsal.



LIST OF RESERACH WORKERS ON TRICHOPTERA

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Present interests: identification, distribution, larval development of spring-inhabiting Trichoptera. - Other interests: zoogeography of fauna of springs, influence of springs' temperature regime on population dynamics of Trichoptera. - Wanted: papers on problems mentioned above.

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